CONFIDENTIAL. No. 24 OF 1891.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPUTÁNA,

Received up to 18th June 1891.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

The desire of the Russian Government to conquer India.

Circulation, 500 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 17th June, says that the Russian Government has the conquest of India at heart, and that in order to attain that object it has long been improving its army, extending its railway system in Central Asia and making endeavours to gain the good-will of the Amír. But it is merely building castles in the air, there being not the least likelihood of its evil desire being fulfilled. It has neither the sinews of war nor the army required for an invasion of India. There exists widespread discontent in Russia, owing to the tyranny and oppression exercised by the Czar, and several attempts have been made on his life. The Jews are being treated at present with great severity. Hence it is simply impossible that the Russian Government should ever be successful in conquering this country. An idea appears to prevail in some quarters that natives are dissatisfied with the British Government and are awaiting an opportunity for throwing off the British yoke, but the idea is unfounded. Natives are, no doubt, dissatisfied with not being given a proper share in the administration, and have also other grievances, but they do not desire a change of masters, being fully alive to the benefits of Her Majesty's rule.

Circulation, 212 copies.

Amír of Kabul.

The *Hamdard* (Fyzabad), of the 8th June, says that the unjust attacks frequently made by Anglo-Indian newspapers on the Amír have excited doubts in the mind of Government towards him. But Government should be in no hurry to pick a quarrel with him. He is manifestly a friend to it, especially as he is always ready to give every kind of assistance. But he keeps up appearances of amity with Russia in order to escape incurring her displeasure. Afghanistán serves as a buffer between the Indian and the Russian Governments. If it were annexed, the two countries would be brought into immediate contact with each other and difficulties would frequently crop up.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Police and murderers in Rámpur.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 18th June, on the authority of a correspondent, says that since the administration of Rámpur was assumed by General Azam-ud-din Khán, and old and experienced officials in the police department were replaced by raw youths, mostly relatives of the private servants of high European officers, in no case of dakaiti or murder have the culprits been found out, but still the police officials have steadily received promotion. In the dakaiti which occurred at Khera, ten thousand rupees worth of property was carried away and three men killed by the robbers. The police investigation lasted for a long time and great severity was exercised, but no trace of property or dakaits was found. However, Munshi Tahawar Ali, the Superintendent of Police, was granted an increase of pay and power. The Munshi killed a man, and he was given a mounted guard and an assistant in recognition of the murder committed by him. The Kotwal was dismissed, his only fault being that he was not afraid to expose his illegal proceedings. A woman was run over and killed by Muhammad Afzal Khan's carriage. The case was hushed up and he was even granted promotion. General Azam-ud-din Khán's murderers have not yet been discovered, but still Munshi Tahawar Ali has been granted six months' privilege leave and a large sum of money, and his assistant an increase of pay. Lately a young and beautiful boy, son of a mahajan, was forcibly carried away by a number of bad characters from a public street, but the police have not yet succeeded in recover-

ing the boy from them. The investigation into the General's murder has afforded the police a good opportunity for pressing carriages into service and arresting and oppressing well-to-do persons. In December and January two women were killed, also a man, a short time before the General's murder, but the culprits have not yet been discovered and brought to justice.

Circulation, 91 copies.

Rámpur Council and the murderers of General Azam-ud-din Khán.

The *Hámid-ul-Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 12th June, says that the President of the Rámpur Council, in his speech at the Darbár lately held by him, observed that the non-discovery of General Azam-ud-din Khán's murderers would bring all the State officials into disrepute, and that consequently an application had been made to Government to give them two months to find out the culprits, and asked them to do their best in the matter. Now that the Council has been convinced that Government is determined to bring the murderers to justice, it has aroused itself to a proper sense of its duty. But Government has already selected the new European President, and he will take over charge before long. Further delay in the discovery of the culprits would make the discovery more difficult.

ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Benares trials.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 17th June, says that Mr. Nicholls, the Sessions Judge of Benares, has been tired of passing severe sentences on men implicated in the late riots and has applied to Government for the appointment of an Additional Judge to dispose of the remaining cases. He has passed the following sentences:—(1) Hari, transportation for life; (2) Shaikh Kallu, fourteen years' rigorous imprisonment; (3) Damodar, four years' rigorous imprisonment; (4) Pirbhu, fourteen years' rigorous imprisonment; (5) Nirotam, twelve years' rigorous imprisonment; (6) Parsotam, twelve years' rigorous imprisonment; (7) Kasim, ten years' rigorous imprisonment; (8) Gopi, ten years' rigorous imprisonment; (9) Ballu, seven years' rigorous imprisonment; (10) Gobardhan

Das, three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25,000; (11) Gopal Das, three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10,000; (12) Girja Prasád, three years' rigorous imprisonment including three months' solitary confinement and a fine of Rs. 3,000; (13) Lachhman Das, three years' rigorous imprisonment including three months' solitary confinement and a fine of Rs. 5,000; (14) Sukhnandan Das, three years' rigorous imprisonment including three months' solitary confinement and a fine of Rs. 1,000; and (15) Raghunath Das, three years' rigorous imprisonment including three months' solitary confinement. The Rájghát plunder cases will be tried by the Additional Judge. Rs. 45,000 have already been put into the Government Treasury by Mr. Nicholls in the shape of fines, and it remains to be seen how much more money will find its way to the treasury in the impending cases. All the men mentioned above were convicted against the verdicts of the assessors. The punishments inflicted on them, being unduly severe, far from lowering them in the estimation of the public, will enlist the public sympathy on their behalf. A severe sentence always defeats its own object. If Judges do not like to abide by the verdicts of assessors and jurors they need not be summoned.

Circulation, 160 copies.

Comments on the Benares trials and the resolution of the Local Government regarding Benares riots.

The *Rakbar* (Moradabad), of the 12th June, says that the Benares trials are still going on: the judgments which have already been passed do not partake of justice in the least degree. Even young boys have been sentenced by the Sessions Judge to ten years' rigorous imprisonment, probably because he dreaded them: nothing better can be expected from an angry Judge. The convicts are peaceable men, but were much annoyed at the insult threatened to their religion, and perhaps consequently took part in the riots. But the Sessions Judge has dealt with them as murderers and habitual criminals; they had only handcuffs on when they were taken before the court by the police, but the Judge ordered them to be also loaded with fetters. The spectators were extremely grieved at seeing young boys loaded with heavy irons which they could carry only with difficulty. But the Judge was gratified at the unusual sight. He is at present engaged

with the trials of Babus Girja Prasád, Rámeshwar Datta, Sukh Nandan, Raghu Nath Das, Gopal Das, and Gobardhan Das, who are all well-to-do and respectable citizens, and one or two of whom are probably Municipal Commissioners, who, in accordance with the wishes of the people, had protested against the demolition of the temple. Nothing could be more painful than to see such respectable persons dragged to court with handcuffs and fetters on. The trial has exposed them to great disgrace and expense. They have been charged with some of the gravest offences specified in the Penal Code. Did they arm themselves with sticks and commit robberies like ordinary persons? The fact is, that the district authorities are determined to make a display of their power and to make examples of some men. When the police are ready to make arrests, the Magistrates to commit the accused to the sessions for trial, and the Sessions Judge to sentence them to long terms of imprisonment and transportation: in that case there can be no justice, and, as might be expected under such circumstances, the only cry to be heard at present is punishment, punishment, punishment. The Judge is assisted by five jurors, two of whom are Europeans, and the others natives who are not residents of Benares. Of course, the Judge does not like the native jurors, and would at once turn them out if he could. Had the District Magistrate spoken kindly to the people and reassured their minds in the matter of the temple, no riots would have occurred, but he did nothing of the kind. The police were conspicuous by their absence from the streets of the city on the date of the outbreak, otherwise they could easily have nipped it in the bud. But Inayat Muhammad, the Sub-Inspector in charge of the Bhadaini police station, deposed to a large police force, including of course himself, being present at the time of the riots. But what was the force about? The firing of a few shots would have been quite sufficient to disperse the crowd. The Lieutenant-Governor has surpassed the district authorities. His Honor has been pleased to pass orders to the effect that the temple shall not be interfered with in any way, but the public will not be allowed access to the temple until his water-works have been completed. Sir Auckland Colvin, in his reply to Mr. Hume's letter regarding the

National Congress, expressed his displeasure at the Government of India having been called despotic. But not only is the Government of India despotic, but also a Lieutenant Governor, as is evident from his own conduct. His Honor decided to construct the water-works and to demolish the temple against the wishes of the people, and now he has forbidden them to visit the temple: they acquiesce in his orders, though most reluctantly. When they see their brethren sentenced to such long terms of imprisonment and to transportation for their efforts to save the temple, they must quietly bow to every order. The question is, whether the proposal to demolish the temple was just, or not. If the proposal was just, the temple should have been levelled to the ground in spite of the riots. But if it was unjust, why are the men who justly exerted themselves for the preservation of the temple being transported to the Andamans, and not the local officials with whom the proposal originated and who are responsible for the riots? The Government is despotic and does what it pleases. In his resolution the Lieutenant-Governor has not censured the municipal board and the district authorities, but has laid the whole blame on the people, threatening the nobility and the gentry with the establishment of a penal police force at their expense, if they again allow their poorer brethren to express their grievances. Such are the proceedings of the district authorities, and such is the resolution passed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Governor-General declines to interfere. The people have now only their Father in Heaven to appeal to. Any thoughtful man who reads the resolution is sure to be struck with profound grief. It makes no reference to the distress among the people nor attempts to conciliate them. Not the least censure is passed on the arbitrary and high-handed proceedings of the board and the local officials, but it is entirely made up of threats and rebukes to the people. The accused are sure to be severely dealt with by the Judge, and their appeals will end in nothing. The Governor of the province being against them, no man can extend a helping hand to them.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Religious riots.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 18th June, says that in ninety-nine out of every hundred cases religious disputes are due to the folly

or secret instigation of the local officials. The frequent occurrence of such disputes from year's beginning to year's end is very discreditable to the authorities. There is no reason to hope that the evil will be checked until the officials who are found to have foolishly or wickedly brought about religious riots at any place are punished with the rioters. The Hindus and Musalmáns should refrain from abusing each other on the occurrence of any riots, but should jointly agitate for the removal of the causes of such riots.

Circulation, 540 copies.

Quinton memorial fund.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 17th June, makes an appeal to the nobility and gentry of these provinces to contribute liberally to the Quinton memorial fund, in order that the committee may be able to establish an institution for the encouragement of technical education or some other useful institution of that kind.

Circulation, 540 copies.

Opium trade.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 18th June, observes that the use of opium is really very injurious to health and renders men unfit to carry on any trade or profession. Nothing could be more desirable than the stoppage of the opium trade, but of course no addition could safely be made to the burdens of the people in their present unsatisfactory condition. Hence Sir Joseph Pease and other opponents to the opium trade should suggest some method of recouping the loss of revenue which the abolition of the trade will involve.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Poverty of India.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 10th June, says that the reports of the National Congresses and the writings of Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji have succeeded in drawing public attention to the growing poverty of this country, which is chiefly due to the drain of its wealth to England and the immense export of grain. The authorities are fully alive to the existence of the evil, but they are unwilling to acknowledge it, as such a state of things is a great slur on British rule. Lord Dufferin was induced by the strong Congress agitation to pass a secret resolution in 1888 calling upon the Local Governments to find out if the complaint was true, and if so, how far Government was responsible for the evil, and to suggest remedies. On receipt

of the resolution Sir Auckland Colvin instituted some secret inquiries in these provinces, but setting aside private gentlemen, even native officers were not consulted. All the papers remained a sealed book to the public for two years, but they have lately been published. Sir Auckland Colvin denies that the country is getting poorer. The expression of such an opinion by an official who has passed thirty years of his life in this country cannot be viewed but with surprise and regret. Taking half a seer of grain as the average daily quantity of food required per head, Sir William Hunter has shown that the produce of the country is not sufficient for the wants of the total population, and that 40 millions of men have to starve for want of food. Sir Auckland Colvin does not accept his conclusions, and says that the average of half a seer on which his calculations are based is rather high, as women and children take less than that quantity. But His Honor should remember that many men eat more than a seer of grain per day, and that the larger proportion of the population abstain from the use of meat. His Honor accuses natives of extravagance, but are there no prodigals in other countries? The growth of crime and the increase in cases of transfer of property are unmistakeable proofs of the indigence of the people. If there are already two and a half millions of half-starved men in Oudh, the number of such men is sure to be doubled on the assessments being increased during the impending settlements.

Circulation, 425 copies.

Treatment of under-trial prisoners.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th June, praises Government for treating under-trial prisoners more leniently than convicts, the former being allowed to wear their ordinary clothing and to take any food they like during their confinement in the lock-ups. The only bodily restraint to which the native prisoners under trial are subjected is that they are handcuffed, but the handcuffs are removed when they are taken before the court at the time of trial. European and Eurasian prisoners are not handcuffed at all, and there is reason to hope that Government will some day extend the same indulgence to natives.

Circulation, 160 copies.

Dismissal of Mr. Dick, Magistrate, Burma.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 12th June, says that Mr. Dick, a Magistrate in Burma, has been dismissed on the charge of

corruption. Had he been a native, he would have been sent to prison. But as he is a European, he is entitled to a pension, in spite of his dismissal, like Mr. Crawford.

Circulation, 235 copies.

Sir Auckland Colvin and the Cawnpore municipal board.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 12th June, says that it is to be regretted that Sir Auckland Colvin is making his rule severe. His Honor has lately held out a threat to the Cawnpore municipal board in connection with the water-supply question. Government can do what it pleases, but the people themselves need not court their own ruin by consenting to the introduction of an expensive scheme.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Mr. Finlay's report on the Agra water-works.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 17th June, says that Mr. Finlay, the Chairman of the Agra municipal board, has published his report on the working of the Agra water-works. The gentleman who, in his excessive desire for the title of Rai Bahádur, is ready to sell the city of Lucknow, should carefully read the report and see what the inhabitants of Agra have to pay for the luxury of filtered water: will he believe that they are being bled in return for that luxury? Mr. Finlay says that besides Rs. 45,000 required for the payment of interest on the loan, the cost of the maintenance of the water-works was estimated at Rs. 40,000 a year, but that Rs. 60,000 have already been spent, and he thinks that the expense will actually amount to Rs. 70,000. Only 70 private houses have been connected with the main pipes, and 40 more applications have been received for house connections. Mr. Finlay complains that the water tax is collected with difficulty. The cost of the Lucknow water-works has been estimated at 10 lakhs and the expense of maintenance at a little less than a lakh a year. But if the actual expense turns out to be considerably in excess of the estimates, as at Agra, will the subservient members of the Lucknow board, who support the water-supply scheme, place their wealth at the disposal of the board to save the municipality from bankruptcy? A correspondent, writing from England, says that the *Hindustáni* should be thankful to Sir Auckland Colvin for the policy of severity pursued by His Honor: the severity exercised by Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff in Madras and by Sir Rivers Thompson in

Bengal gave a great stimulus to the growth of political enthusiasm in those provinces, and Sir Auckland Colvin's policy will have the same effect in these provinces. A single resolution of His Honor will do more than all the Congress agitation to convince the people of the necessity for their joining the Congress.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Poverty and scarcity of grain.

The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 8th June, is grieved to notice that owing to the prevalence of poverty and scarcity of grain in this country millions of men are reduced to starvation and a still larger number have to put up with insufficient quantities of food. The increase in cases of theft, robbery and dakaiti is also due to the same causes. But Government is as indifferent as ever, and is not alive to the miseries of the people. The condition of the people is rendered simply intolerable by the illegal proceedings of the police officials, who do not interfere with thieves and robbers, but even collude with them and oppress innocent persons in a variety of ways. At Cawnpore some Magistrates trust the police to an undue extent and readily convict and punish innocent men sent up by the police for trial. The high-handedness of the police has been productive of much disaffection among the people towards Government.

Circulation, 200 copies.

Case of Jai Jai Rám, Cawnpore.

The *Álam-i-Taswir* (Cawnpore), of the 9th June, with reference to the case of Jai Jai Rám (see pages 350 and 351 of the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for the week ending 21st May 1891) observes that he has been convicted and sentenced to one month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 by the Joint Magistrate. He was really guilty of the offence of which he has been convicted, but he committed the offence at the instigation of some wicked educated men and foolishly made himself a scape-goat for the enemies to the city inspector of police, and is therefore entitled to pity to some extent. He has filed an appeal before the Sessions Judge, who has released him on bail, and has asked the High Court to transfer the appeal to some other Judge, as the accused had been committed by himself to the Magistrate for trial.

Circulation, 160 copies.

Officials at Muzaffarnagar.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 12th June, on the authority of a correspondent, praises Mr. Smith, Collector, Munshi Nageshwar

Prasád, Deputy Collector, and Maulvi Maula Bakhsh, Munsif, Muzaffarnagar, for their ability and courtesy, but complains that there is general dissatisfaction in the district with the conduct of Maulvi Abdul Razak, Additional Subordinate Judge. He amends or reverses the judgments of lower courts in barely two or three per cent. of appeals, and the heavy expenses incurred by appellants are simply thrown away.

Circulation, 105 copies.

Extension of the Arms Act to Kumaun Division.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 15th June, expresses surprise and regret at the extension of the operation of the Arms Act to Kumaun Division, and is sorry that the paharis, far from being enlisted as volunteers in accordance with their wishes, have been deprived of their arms. The orders for the surrender of arms have caused quite a flutter of excitement among the people. Government has disarmed natives, who are a very loyal and obedient people, whereas it freely gives arms and money to the Kabulis, whose loyalty cannot be trusted, and who have often used them against itself, killing many of its high officials. The inhabitants of Kumaun rendered great assistance to it during the mutiny, and therefore it is difficult to understand why it has been found necessary to deprive them of their arms after 33 or 34 years. They particularly require arms for the protection of their crops and property from wild beasts and robbers, and consequently it may be hoped Government will reconsider its orders.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Water-supply schemes.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 18th June, says that Sir Auckland Colvin's water-supply schemes are, no doubt, intended for the benefit of the people, but that they do not approve of the schemes on the ground that any extra taxation will press hard on them. They prefer their present unfiltered water to a purer supply, which will deprive them of a portion of their scanty bread. The Persian poet justly observes that it is better to do without meat than to put up with the insolent demands of the butcher.

Bengalis and the public service.

The *Tarrár* (Moradabad), of the 12th June, says that the Bengalis will be excluded from the public service in the Panjáb, in order to

provide for the Panjábis, who have stronger claims, while in Bengal a more extended employment of the Eurasians has been found necessary to improve their condition. What does all this mean? Is this not despotism? But no man should call Government despotic, otherwise he will incur the displeasure of Sir Auckland Colvin.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Manchester and the Indian Factory Act.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 17th June, says that the Manchester mill-owners are not satisfied with the Indian Factory Act passed in the beginning of the current year, and desire that it should be made still more stringent. Nothing short of a forcible abolition of Indian cotton mills by Government would satisfy them, in order that the natives might entirely use the cloth supplied by them. The question is whether the Government of India will stop all Indian factories. It might do so, if sufficient pressure were brought to bear upon it. This country is governed only for the benefit of Manchester and Liverpool.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Need for sheds for suitors and witnesses in court premisses in the North-Western Provinces.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 8th June, complains that parties to suits and witnesses are exposed to great inconvenience from the inclemencies of the weather during their attendance at courts, there being no sheds for them in the court premises. Such sheds have already been provided at the principal towns in the Panjáb, but nothing has yet been done in this direction in these provinces.

EDUCATION.

Circulation, 175 copies.

Bareilly College and Muhammadan boys.

A correspondent of the *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 8th June, with reference to the complaint of the editor that the Musalmáns of Bareilly do not appear to fully avail themselves of the means of education provided by the local college, observes That there are causes which prevent the institution from becoming as popular with the Muhammadan community as it should be. Pandit Rám Narayan, second master in the collegiate school and secretary to the college committee, is one of the greatest opponents to the cause of Muhammadan education in these provinces. He has been attached to the

college for the last 20 years; perhaps no other official has been retained by Government at the same place for such a long period. It will be remembered that the Nawáb of Rámpur made the largest contribution to the college at the time of the re-establishment of the college classes. His Highness also founded a scholarship for high proficiency in Persian, but as it was always won by Muhammadan students, the committee does not now give it to the best Persian scholar but grants it to boys who distinguish themselves in other subjects. Almost all the professors and teachers are Hindus, who have little sympathy with Muhammadan boys. A Muhammadan boy was once refused admission by the headmaster, on the ground that there was already the maximum number of students on the rolls. Only two days later several Hindu boys were readily received by him! Like the Agra College, the management of the Bareilly College is entirely in the hands of Hindus. Again, the Musalmáns of Bareilly, as a rule, are poor and cannot afford to pay the cost of the education of their sons. The well-to-do and generous Musalmáns of Bareilly had better assist the poor students.

POST OFFICE.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Alleged injuring of parcels by postal officials.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 11th June, complains that the editor lately sent a parcel to Lohardagga by post, but that it was seriously damaged in transmission and was consequently returned to him, who had reluctantly to take it back on payment of Rs. 2-14-0 on account of postage. Such cases frequently occur, involving great loss to the senders. The Postmaster-General should insist on parcels being properly taken care of by the postal officials, and severely punish any official who may injure a parcel through carelessness.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 425 copies.

Local improvements, Jhánsi.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th June, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that some streets in Jhánsi city are not lighted and that persons are exposed to great inconvenience in consequence on dark nights. The road between the railway station and the large bridge is in a very bad state.

Provision of drains at standposts and frequent ocurrence of cases of theft at Agra.

The same paper complains that the ground adjoining every standpost at Agra has been covered with mire, to the inconvenience of people passing in the streets and lanes, and urges that a drain should be provided at every standpost to carry off waste water. Cases of theft and dakaiti are of frequent occurrence nowadays.

Circulation, 105 copies.

Scarcity of water at Almora.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 15th June, complains that the inhabitants of Almora are suffering from scarcity of water at present, particularly on account of the stoppage of the Baldhauti Canal. Probably the stoppage of the canal is due to the pipes being laid down at present. Any improvement in the water-supply should be made before or after the hot weather, in order that the people may not be exposed to any inconvenience.

Circulation, 91 copies.

Discontinuance of the midday gun at Moradabad.

The *Hámid-ul-Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 12th June, complains that for some time past the midday gun at Moradabad has been discontinued, to the great inconvenience of labourers who suspend work at 12 o'clock in order to have their breakfast. The gun was also useful in enabling men to correct their watches. The Magistrate and the municipal board had better give their attention to the matter.

Circulation, 125 copies.

Two recent cases of dakaiti in the Aligarh and Muttra districts.

The *Sitára-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 12th June, on the authority of a correspondent, refers to two recent cases of dakaiti and asks Government to take effectual steps to prevent the recurrence of such cases. On the 2nd June a gang of 20 or 25 robbers entered the house of one Bidhi, mahajan, in Saingrah, Háthras, Aligarh district, and plundered Rs. 2,000 worth of property, killing the mahajan and wounding several other men. On the 3rd idem one Girwar, a goldsmith in kájroti, Sadabad, Muttra district, was robbed of his property worth Rs. 1,000 by thieves at dead of night, and several of his neighbours who came to his rescue were murdered.

Circulation, 100 copies.

Alleged mismanagement of a religious endowment at Moradabad.

The *Nizám-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 15th June, complains that a large portion of the income derived from the endowment attached to Nawáb Dundi Khán's mosque at Moradabad is appropriated by the managers of the endowment to their own use, and urges that the management of the endowment should be made over to the Anjuman-i-Islamia at Moradabad.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1891.	1891.	
1	*Agra Akhbár* ...	Agra ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Tajammul Husain ...	June 14th ...	June 16th ...	262 copies.
2	*Álam-i-Taswír* ...	Cawnpore ...	" ...	" ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	" 9th ...	" 13th ...	200 "
3	*Aligarh Institute Gazette,*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly ..	Alím-ul-lah ..	" 13th ...	" 15th ...	469 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
4	*Almora Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	" 15th ...	" 18th ...	105 copies.
5	*Amír-ul-Akhbár* ...	Meerut ..	Urdu ...	" ...	Amir Ali ...	" 12th ...	" 17th ...	300 "
6	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	" ...	" ...	Kishan Lál ...	" 13th ...	" " ...	159 "
7	*Azád* ...	" ..	" ...	" ...	Ahmad Ali ...	" 12th ...	" 14th ...	235 "
8	*Cawnpore Gazette* ...	Cawnpore ...	" ...	" ...	Harnám Singh ...	" 8th ...	" 12th ...	400 "
9	*Colonel* ..	Moradabad ...	" ...	" ...	Banwári Lál ...	" " ...	" 13th ...	...
10	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* ...	Bareilly ...	" ...	" ..	Thákur Prasád ...	" 13th ...	" 17th ...	250 copies.
11	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* ...	Rampur ...	" ...	" ..	Muhammad Husain,	" 15th ...	" " ...	450 "
12	*Debir-i-Hind* ...	Agra ...	" ...	Tri-monthly,	Amín-ul-dín ..	" 10th ...	" 13th ...	50 "
13	*Fitnah* ...	Gorakhpur ...	" ...	Weekly ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	" 8th ...	" " ...	500 "
14	*Hamdard* ...	Fyzabad ...	" ...	" ..	Samsám Ali ...	" " ...	" 12th ...	212 "
15	*Hamid-ul-Akhbár* ..	Moradabad ...	" ...	Tri-monthly,	Ilahi Bakhsh ...	" 12th ...	" 14th ...	91 "
16	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar ...	Hindi ...	Daily ...	Gur Datt Sukla ...	" 11th to 17th	" 12th to 18th,	500 "

17	*Hindustání*	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Gangá Prasád Varmá.	„ 10th & 17th,	„ 12th & 18th,	300 copies.
18	*Jaipur Gazette*	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahávír Prasád	„ 6th & 10th,	„ 16th	100 „
19	*Kanauj Punch*	Kanauj	Urdu	Weekly	Bhaggú Khán	„ 15th	„ 17th	275 „
20	*Kárnámah*	Lucknow	„	„	Muhammad Yáqúb,	„ 10th	„ 14th	250 „
21	*Káshí Pattriká*	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	„	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	„ 12th	„ „	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Govt.)
22	*Káyasth Akhbár*	Lucknow	Urdu	„	Rudra Prasád	„ 8th	„ 16th	1,100 copies.
23	*Káyasth Reformer*	Bareilly	„	„	Thákur Prasád	„ 13th	„ 17th	350 „
24	*Matla-i-Núr*	Cawnpore	„	„	Gauri Shankar	„ „	„ 16th	50 „
25	*Mauj-i-Narbuddá*	Hoshangabad,	„	„	Abdul Karím	„ 1st	„ 15th	200 „
26	*Mihr-i-Nímroz*	Bijnor	„	„	Karím-ul-lah	„ 14th	„ 18th	385 „
27	*Mufid-i-Ám*	Agra	„	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán	„ 10th	„ 17th	125 „
28	*Nairang*	„	„	Weekly	Pyáreshwar Náth	„ 1st. 8sh & 15th.	„ 12th, 16th & 18th.	400 „
29	*Naiyar-i-Azam*	Moradabad	„	„	Amjad Ali	„ 8th	„ 12th	300 „
30	*Najm-ul-Akhbár*	Etáwah	„	„	Rúh-ul-lah Khán	„ „	„ 17th	175 „
31	*Najm-ul-Hind*	Jaunpur	„	„	Muhammad Muhsin,	„ 15th	„ 16th	80 „
32	*Nasim-i-Agra*	Agra	„	„	Jamna Dás Biswás	„ „	„ „	425 „
33	*Nasim-i-Hind*	„	„	„	Muhammad Ali	„ 8th	„ 13th	40 „
34	*Nizám-ul-Mulk*	Moradabad	„	„	Fahím-ul-din	„ 15th	„ 17th	100 „
35	*Nyáya Sudhá*	Harda	Marátha-English.	„	Wásudeva Bháskar,	May 27th & June 10th.	„ 13th	450 „
36	*Oudh Akhbár*	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasád	June 12th to 18th.	„ 12th to 18th,	540 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
37	*Oudh Punch*	„	„	Weekly	Sajjád Husain	„ 18th	„ 18th	400 copies.

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1891.	1891.	
38	*Prayág Samáchár* ...	Allahabad ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Har Vansh Datt ...	June 11th ..	June 12th ...	400 copies.
39	*Rahbar* ...	Moradabad ..	Urdu ...	" ...	Pratáp Krishn ...	" 12th ...	" 16th ...	160 "
40	*Ridz-ul-Akhbár* ...	Gorakhpur ...	" ...	" ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	" 8th ...	" 13th ...	325 "
41	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar* ...	Udaipur ..	Hindi ...	" ..	...	" " ...	" 12th ...	100 "
42	*Sitára-i-Hind* ...	Moradabad ..	Urdu ...	" ...	Banwári Lál ..	" 12th ...	" 16th ...	125 "
43	*Subodh Sindhu* ...	Khandwa ...	Marátha-Hindi.	" ..	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	" 10th ...	" 14th ...	275 "
44	*Tarrár* ...	Moradabad ..	Urdu ...	" ...	Pratap Krishn ...	" 6th ..	" 17th ...	...
45	*Tohfa-i-Hind* ...	Bijnor ...	" ...	" ...	Jairáj Singh ...	...	...	25 copies.

ALLAHABAD:
The 20th June 1891.

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Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.